

between the second and first discoidal nervules; apex darker brown; a round dark spot or brand close to the cell is marked between the first and the third median nervules.

Hind wing dark velvet-brown, with lighter border on the hind margin.

Underside. Basal area almost black-brown, as in *M. saga*; a broad submarginal border greyish or violet-brown, rather lighter than the basal area, with a strongly marked waved line near the hind margin, which is much lighter.

The fore wing has a light apical patch with two ocelli, the first hardly visible, and a third ocellus between the second and first median nervules. On the marginal border of the hind wing is a row of ocelli varying very much in size and placed between each nervule; the first ocellus below the subcostal nervule, the second and third between the nervules as far as the third median, the fourth almost invisible, the largest ocellus between the second and first median nervules, and two minute ones between the first median nervule and the submedian nervure.

A light transverse band crosses both wings from the costa of the fore wing to the inner margin of the hind wing.

♂.—*Loc.* Mtebe, East Africa, July 12, 1894.

Expanse 2·1 inches.

A complete list of this collection will be published shortly.

XXVII.—*Descriptions of some new Lepidoptera from Nyasaland.* By ARTHUR G. BUTLER, Ph.D., F.L.S., &c.

AMONGST the new species in three series of *Lepidoptera* recently collected for the Museum by Mr. R. Crawshay the following interesting forms may be at once described:—

Planema scalivittata, sp. n.

♂. Nearest to *P. aganice*, having the same form and general coloration, but with entirely different banding, the curious almost sigmoidal band and spot on the primaries being replaced by a short quinquefid dull white transverse bar from the costal to the median vein beyond the cell, and a notched or subangulated transverse dull white bar, obliquely below which is a small spot nearer to the outer margin, the two spots being separated by the second median branch; the band of the secondaries is narrower and tapers much more

towards the costa than in *P. aganice*, and on the underside it is creamy white, with a sharply defined straight inner edge and a nearly parallel (barely angulated) outer edge, broken by the usual internervular streaks.

Expanse of wings 71 millim.

Kasungu Mountain, 7425 feet alt., Nyika, March 1st, 1896.

The markings of the primaries in this species form an almost rectangular zigzag, which runs obliquely from just beyond the middle of the costal to just below the middle of the outer margin.

Alæna reticulata, sp. n.

♂. Above greyish black; primaries with the costal margin to the middle narrowly ochreous; three spots in the cell, the first two squamose, the basal one elongated, cuneiform, the others subquadrate; a squamose whitish patch below median vein from base to near the middle of the wing; an angular white macular bar, consisting of seven spots, from the costa to the first median branch beyond the cell; traces of discal and submarginal series of small spots, the first five spots and the last of the discal series and the second and three last of the submarginal series being white, and therefore fairly well defined; fringe white, flecked with black: secondaries with ashy hairs over the basal half; a white macular angulated band, consisting of eight spots, beyond the middle, the third and fourth spots large, elongated, and confluent, the dividing vein being white instead of black, the last spot with a grey continuation up the abdominal border; a submarginal series of six squamose white spots: body black, margins of eyes snow-white; collar ferruginous; terminal segments of abdomen banded with ochreous; anus ochreous. Under surface somewhat like that of *A. nyassæ*, but mostly cream-coloured and black, the reticulations being much more complete; the primaries with narrower postmedian band and continuous black submarginal line; the secondaries with no complete open central space, the black bars being all connected; palpi, tibiæ, tarsi, and ventral surface of abdomen orange-tawny.

Expanse of wings 36 millim.

♀. Larger and much whiter on both surfaces; the secondaries above white, reticulated with greyish and stained on the external area with creamy; below, the submarginal black line is wanting on the primaries and ill-defined on the secondaries.

Expanse of wings 40 millim.

♂, Kasungu Mountain, 5400 feet alt., Nyika, March 5th, 1896; ♀, Mtambwi Hill, Deep Bay, Jan. 6th, 1896.

Cyclopides perexcellens, sp. n.

Allied to *C. metis*, *quadrisignatus*, &c.; above shining bronze-brown, with greenish reflections; primaries with eight spots of bright golden ochreous, as in the most heavily-marked specimens of *C. quadrisignatus*, and a submarginal series of six dots from costa to first median interspace: secondaries with five or six unequal submarginal squamose greenish-ochreous spots and two short streaks beyond the cell; fringe (of these wings only) golden ochreous: body blackish; head and palpi clothed with golden-brown hair, pterygodes with tawny cupreous hair. Primaries below with the costal margin and a decreasing submarginal series of spots creamy whitish varied with buff; fringe with a broad ochreous central band, otherwise marked as above: secondaries ochreous varied with greenish cream; abdominal area deep brown, with longitudinal interrupted bluish-ash streak; veins and margins black; fringe orange or golden ochreous, as above; a triangular spot at base of subcostal area, a band of five irregularly placed unequal spots crossing the cell obliquely, a discal oblique series of five spots, and a marginal series of seven spots metallic silver: palpi below ochreous; pectus brown, clothed with ochreous hairs; venter with central cream-coloured stripe, bordered with ochreous.

Expanse of wings 33 millim.

Two males, Kasungu Mountain, 7425 feet alt., Nyika, March 5th, 1896.

By far the most beautiful species hitherto described, and utterly unlike any other species in the elegant silver spotting of the under surface.

A pair of a very beautiful Limacodid obtained by Mr. Crawshaw I was at first inclined to regard as a variety of *Tæda atitis*, Wllgr.; a careful comparison of the two has, however, convinced me that they are quite distinct species:—

Tæda prasina, sp. n.

Primaries pea-green, bluish at outer margin; markings silver, edged with golden rust-red: secondaries silky ochreous; antennæ reddish testaceous; thorax sage-green; abdomen deep golden ochraceous. Differs from *Tæda atitis* in the yellower tint of the primaries and the great extension of the silver markings, the basal patch consisting of six or seven divisions separated by rust-red reticulation; the spot beyond the cell four times larger, its outer half divided by golden

rust reticulation into two spots; the short transverse bar towards external angle continued by a series of decreasing spots almost to apex, and somewhat resembling a reversed cornucopia with eight divisions; secondaries uniformly ochreous, the grey suffusion of *T. ætitis* being absent.

Expanse of wings 33-34 millim.

Two males, Luvira River, Nyasa to Tanganyika plateau, December 14th, 1895.

Hibrildes Crawshayi, sp. n.

♀. Allied to *H. norax* of Druce (*Anengya spiritalis* of Karsch *), but much smaller; semitransparent rosy tawny, with slender black veins: primaries with a short black bar across the end of the cell; external border dark grey, dentate-sinuate internally, broad at apex, narrow at external angle; fringe grey, becoming whitish tawny towards external angle: secondaries with a black discocellular dash; external border rather broadly blackish, enclosing six spots of the ground-colour; fringe of outer border grey: head ochreous, antennæ black; thorax blackish, spotted with white and buff; abdomen tawny at base, otherwise blackish, with dorsal and lateral spots grading from buff to cream-colour; anal tuft ochreous. Wings below more glossy than above, but similar; face ochreous; pectus deep brown; legs with a few ochreous hairs; venter brown, bounded by an ochreous stripe and a row of cream-coloured spots.

Expanse of wings 61 millim.

Mwini-uruma's town, Nyika to Tanganyika plateau, December 17th, 1895.

HÆMATORITHRA, gen. nov.

Near to *Omiza*, Walk.; differs in its much broader antennæ, in the straight discocellulars of the primaries, and the smaller secondaries, with the subcostal branches emitted together from the same point.

Type *H. rubrifasciata*.

Hæmatorithra rubrifasciata, sp. n.

Primaries sordid sericeous creamy white, with stramineous costa and outer-marginal fringe; a purplish-black transverse dash from costa at basal two sevenths, continued across the

* Described in a paper on African Lepidoptera, containing many new names for old species (Ent. Nachr. 1895, p. 374, pl. iv. fig. 7).

wing as a dull blood-red stripe; a similar (but imperfect) oblique subapical purplish-black dash, followed almost immediately by an oblique inwardly directed arched stripe of red, which runs to inner margin; a black discocellular dash; secondaries straw-yellow, with a black spot on upper discocellular veinlet and a red dash near anal angle: face ochreous; vertex of head and broadly pectinated antennæ black; collar and front of pterygodes stramineous; remainder of pterygodes and thorax sericeous sordid creamy white; abdomen greyer, yellowish at sides. Under surface of all the wings ochreous; primaries with no inner band and the outer band reduced to an oblique dash; black discocellular dash as above: secondaries with a red spot beyond the cell; otherwise as above: body below cream-coloured, the legs partly stramineous; palpi ochreous.

Expanse of wings 33 millim.

♂, Kasitu River, foot of Jakwa Mountain, Henga, west of Lake Nyasa, June 16th, 1895.

XXVIII.—*New Species of Pyralidæ from the Khasia Hills.*

By W. WARREN, M.A., F.E.S.

[Continued from p. 119.]

HALIOTIGRIS, gen. nov.

Fore wings narrow and elongate; costa straight for three fourths, then gradually curved; apex rectangular; hind margin curved, more obliquely in the lower half; anal angle obtuse. Hind wings with both angles and hind margin rounded, the latter slightly bent in middle. Abdomen of male extending far beyond hind wings. Antennæ finely ciliated, the basal joint enlarged. Labial palpi obliquely upturned; second joint thick, third short, bluntly pointed; maxillary palpi absent; tongue developed; ocelli present, pale, with dark rim; vertex of head with rough hairs. Neuration: fore wings with cell half the length of wings; discocellular slightly concave; first median at five sixths, third from lower angle of cell, second just before, lower radial just above, the angle; upper median below the upper angle, last subcostal from it; third and fourth stalked; first and second free. Hind wings with first subcostal anastomosing for some considerable distance with costal; medians and radial as in fore wings.

Type *Haliotigris cometa*, sp. n.